piece will be made to conform to the standard time

WHAT THE WATCHMAKERS SAY. Inquiry among watchmakers and jewellers showed that on Monday the watches and clocks in their charge will generally be set back to conform to the new standard of time, except where custom ers expressly direct otherwise. The exact difference between the new standard and local time is three minutes and fifty-eight and thirty-eight-one-hundredths seconds, but there are few timepieces capable of recording tractional divisions of a second. No watchmaker was met who intended to adhere to the old standard. Tiffany & Co and Benedict No watchmaker was met who intended to adhere to the old standard. Triffany & Co and Benedict Brothers had previously made public announcement of their intention to adopt the new standard. A member of the latter firm said: "During the last ten days I have conversed with many people who come into our store, about the new standard, and I found only one or two among them who intended to adhere to the old standard, and I suspect that they will not stock to it long. The other day, from motives of personal curiosity, I made inquiries of a dozen or more watchmakers in Brooklyn and found that they all intended to adopt the new standard, although some of them evidently understood very little about the basis of it. The change will be attended with little or no confusion because its adoption will be so general."

Willman F, Ladd, of No. 19 Wall-st., who keeps the time for the Stock Exchange and for a number of banks said that those institutions had instructed him to set their clocks on Monday according to the new standard, and all his customers with whom he had conversed also intended to adopt the new time, "Wall Street," he said, "will shat up three minutes and fifty-eight seconds later on Monday night than on the preceding Saturday, but it will begin work three minutes and fifty-eight seconds cartier on Tuesday morning."

S. Hammond, of No. 41 Wintam-st., will, on Monday, set one of the clocks in his store according to the new standard and keep the other running on the present time system. The Clearing House and a number of banks for which he keeps the time have asked him o set their clocks according to the new standard.

"We mtend to fall into line on Monday," said one of the firm of John Bliss & Co., chronometer manufacturers at No. 128 Front-st. "All the watches

have asked him o set their clocks according to the new standard.

"We intend to fall into lins on Monday," said one of the tirm of John Bliss & Co. chronometer manufacturers at No. 128 Front-st. "All the watches and clocks in our charge will be set back on Monday to conform to the new standard. As our chronometers run on Greenwich time the change will not affect them. Generally people seem disposed to accept quietly the new order of things."

"It is fortunate," said a number of the firm of Hall, Nicoll & Granbery, of Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., "that the new standard requires watches to be set back a few minutes instead of forward. Those who don't change their time and have to travel on Monday will simply find that they have a few minutes more to spare than they expected. If the time had to be set forward a great many might miss appointments on Monday in consequence."

NO CHANGE AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY. Washington, Nov. 16.-Secretary Chandler said this afternoon, inreference to the new time standard which goes into effect on Sanday next, that it had been decided on the part of the Government not to do anything in the matter at present, as there was a question as to the right of executive to change the time in the District of Columbia. The time ball at the Naval Observatory will therefore continue to drop at the usual time.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

EFFECTS OF THE JERSEY CENTRAL LEASE.

THE EXAMINATION CONTINUED IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- The examination in the Jersey Central-Reading railroad suit was continued to-day. Ex-Senator Conkling and Clarence A. Seward were on hand, despite the assertion of both of them last Tuesday in New-York that the Reading Railroad could not compel them again to come to Philadelphia. and that they would not come. Ex-Secretary Robeson and Mr. Kaecher were present. Charles Hewitt testified that he bought eighty-four shares of Jersey Central stock on June 1, in view of the lease having been made by the Reading Railroad. He considered the setting aside of the lease would be injurious to his interests as a stockholder. In answer to Mr. Conkling, the witness testified that he paid \$1% for the stock, and that he gave a proxy to E. C. Knight to vote at the meeting held in July. Mor ton C. McIlvaine, of Reading, was the owner, through his firm, of 250 shares of Jersey Central, which he bought in June, in view of the fact that the lease had been made.

in June, in view of the fact that the lease had been made. That was the consideration that moved him to its purchase. He still held the stock, and was in favor of the lease. Setting aside the lease was to the detriment of his interests as a stockholder.

The next prominent winness was J. V. Williamson, a director in the Reading road. He was examined about the execution of the lease by the Reading directory. He held, he said, 1,000 shares of Jersey Ceutral, and understoed that other directors had also bought. He was unable to give their names or the amounts parchased.

A number of other witnesses testified, and the examination was adjourned until Monday at the Central road office, in New-York. On Thursday argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction will be heard at Trenton. Stenographer Knight says that the testimony taken in the case so far amounts to over 3,300 folios.

EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC. Boston, Nov. 16 .- The September statement of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings were \$2,994,076, a decrease from the ing month last year of \$176,239; expenses, \$1,535,188, an increase of \$274,596; surplus earnings, \$1.458,888, a decrease of \$450,835. The decrease in the \$1,458,858, a decrease of \$450,835. The decrease in the carnings was due primarily to the extension of the Chicago, Eurlington and Quincy to Denver, and also to a decrease in Colorado business. The gross earnings for October show a decrease of \$50,000. According to approximate figures, the earnings of the first week in November show an increase of more than \$70,000 over those of the same week last year.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Boston, Nov. 16 .- The Transcript says: "The report from Springfield, Ill., that the Boston bondholders' Committee of the Danville, Olney and Ohlo River and indorses Receiver Howard, is not only unauthorized, but essentially false." Railroad Company reports the road in a good condition

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16 .- At the meeting with the traffic managers yesterday the Board of Rallway Commissioners agreed to accept the distance rates proposed by the managers on through freight. It is thought this will make a reduction of about 10 per cent. It was demonstrated to be impracticable to adopt uniform rates; therefore the fourth proposed to meet a representative of each road and prepare a schedule of rates.

NewCastle, Penn., Nov. 16.—A dispatch says that the

record of the Lawrence County Court in the attachment proceedings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Chicago Railroad Company were forwarded to the Supreme Court to-day. The appeal in the original case has been ordered to be heard in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January, when the whole question will be decided on its merits.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16 .- The Georgia Pacific Railroad was complete to Birmingham to-day, and regular trains between that place and Atlanta will be put on the road

SCALPERS STILL HAVE TICKETS.

There was no change in the railroad situation yesterday as regards passenger rates in consequence of the orders of Assistant Commissioner Pierson prohibiting the sale of lickets to Missouri River points by most of the Chicago lines. At the offices of the trunk lines it was claimed that none of the prohibited tickets were being sold. They were on sale, however, at the offices of the "scalpers" who asserted that the effect of the action of the pool roads was simply to drive passengers from the regular railroad offices into the outside offices. The order of Mr. Pierson does not affect the lines leading out of St. Louis, which still sell tickets and check through baggage to Missouri River note: ouri River points.

ANTHRACITE COAL TONNAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- The coal tonnage of all the Anthracite carrying companies for October is officially reported as 3, 426,270 tons, an increase of 481,-235 tons as compared with the corresponding month of last year. This amount was made up as follows: Phil adelphia and Reading Railroad, 1,328,809 tons; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 657,242 tons; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, 543,515 tons; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 379,477 tons; Pennsylvania Railcond. 298,900 tons; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 180,-087 tons, and New-York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad, 88,240 tons. The total tonnage of the past ten months was 26,401,792 tons, an increase of 2,738,508 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The stock of coal on hand at tide water shipping points totober 31, 1883, was 604,865 tons; on September 23, 1883, 538,490 tons; increase, 66,375 tons.

SCARCITY OF SMALL STOVE COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16,-The change in the weather has caused a more lively demand for coal: and small stove is now so scarce that no orders for delivery this month are taken. The fire at Shenandoah will restrict supplies from that section.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- The National Convention of stockmen called to take action toward stamp-ing out contagious diseases among live stock reassembled this morning, Senator Williams, of Kentucky, presiding. Two hundred delegates were present. A series of resolutions was adopted, urging upon the proper authorities the imperative necessity of a thorough inspection of all live stock and meat products shipped to foreign countries, approving the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in enforcing a quarantine against all imported cattle, and resolving to petition Congress to confer authority on the Treasury Department, by which quarantine can be exended so as to cover sheep, swine and goats. THE WRECK OF THE PROTEUS claims against the United States to-day, and disallowed others.

BAD EQUIPMENT OF THE SHIP.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY-

BOILERS DEFECTIVE-UNSEAWORTHY BOATS. Washington, Nov. 16 .- The examination of Lieutenant Cazlare was resumed to-day before the Proteus Court of Inquiry. The witness identified the original draft of instructions to Lieutenant Garlington and described the changes which subsequently had been made. From this it appeared that the original had been prepared by Captain Clapp, and the amendments were made upon suggestions of Professor Abbe, General Hazen, Captain Mills and others. In reply to the court the witness stated that the scheme for landing stores at Littleton Island on the way north was origi-

nal with him so far as he knew. DISCREPANCIES IN THE INSTRUCTION. In reply to Lieutenant Garlington's counsel, who called witnesses's attention to the statement of General Hazen, that he, General Hazen, had originally considered this scheme and discussed it with his officers, the witness said that no such discussion took place in his presence or within his knowledge. The witness then explained the reference made to inclosure 4 in the copy of instruc-tions furnished to the Secretary of War after the disaster, -a reference which does not appear in the original instructions given to Lieutenant Garlington. He said it had been found that a pencil reference to "inclosure 4" had been made on the margin of one of the hectographic copies of the instructions, and the clerk who prepared the opies for the Secretaries of War and the Navy had by a misunderstanding copied the words into the body of the instructions. The witness asserted that when the in structions were returned from General Hazen, bearing that officer's signature, the memorandum was with them, his attention having been called to it by his chief clerk. The original draft of the memorandum was given to Captain Powell, and had, as witness understood, been delivered to the Secretary of the Navy. A copy was given to General Hazen, with the instructions, and it was this copy which had been returned by General Hazen. The witness said that about the 6th or 7th of June he had been informed by General Hazen that the original draft of the memorandum had been given by him (General Hazen) to the Secretary of the Navy, and that the plan for the movements of the Yantic would be made, or had been made, conformable to that plan.

Captain Mills, property and disbursing officer of the Signal Service, was questioned with regard to the dis-crepancies between the instructions given to Lieutenant Garlington and the copy of them furnished to the Secretary of the Navy after the disaster. He substantiated Lieutenaut Cazlarc's statement with regard to the insertion of the words, " Inclosure 4," and stated that he had liscovered the discrepancy four days after delivering the copy to the Secretary of the Navy, whereupon he had himself told that officer that the words were not a part of the instructions given to Lieutenant Garlington but appeared in the copy as the result of a clerical error. He said that the Secretary having called his attention to the fact that the copy purporting to be an official copy of the records was unsigned he, the witness, said he would make it complete, and taking the copy indersed upon it the words "signed, H. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer."

BAD CONDITION OF THE PROTEUS. Lieutenant Colwell, of the Navy, the next witness, when questioned about the equipment of the Proteus, for Arctic service, said he considered it bad. Her bollers were defective. Her owners, before the vessel was chartered for the trip, had arranged to have her sent nome to Scotland for repairs to her boilers. Her boats were unseaworthy. She had four boats, two of which would float, and two of which would not. When on the frames daylight could be seen through their seams. Beframes daylight could be seen through their seams. Being put into the water two of them swelled up in two days so as to stop their leaks. The equipment of the boats was bad. The rigging of the ship was old. On the way northward some now standing rigging was fitted. The ship's compasses were untrustworthy. The main reliance was placed on a liquid compass which was kept in the captain's able. The captain had no idea of the local deviation of his compass. He stated to the witness that the ship had been swung once for local deviation since she was hullt ten years before. She had one patent log, which was lest by backing and colling it around her propoler. The scaling vessels of St. John's were all old, the Proteus being one of the newest. Her rigging could have been replaced in two weeks. New boats might have been procurred at once in any scaboard town. It would have taken six menths to replacef the bollers. The first mate of the Proteus was a son of her captain, twenty-one or twenty-two years of acc, and had never been in the Arctic regions before. The second mate was a cousin of the captain's, also a young man. He was rated on ine ship's books as a boatswain. This trip was the first in which he had ever been an officer. The chef regimer was making his first trip in that capacity, having been promoted from senior assistant inst before the vessel sailed. The boats of Lieutenant Garlington were not as carefully fitted as they should have been. The were procured from the Broeklyn Navy Yand. There were defects in the fitting of the sails, cleats and pins, and belaying cheets and halyards, and some of these were insisting in one of the boats; the maste didn't fit in cither of them. Gearing was wanting on the sails. The oar-locks furnished for the steering oar were placed too far forward to make the oar of any use.

The witness thought the Yantic would not be able to go up directly to Littleton Island. He thought, however, she might follow the clage of the pack to the westward than by the route she had come. The ing put into the water two of them swelled up in two

arref Answer-I don't know. The Court then adjourned until Monday.

pects to issue a call for \$10,000,000 of three per cent bonds to morrow. As heretofore reported in these dis-patches, the secretary is convinced that a call for \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of bonds can be issued without reducing the reserve fund below \$137,000,000 in out requesting the reserve rand below \$15,000,000 in February, in which month a call issued during November would probably mature. Considerable pressure is said to have been brought to bear on the department to delay the issuance of further calls for boads until Congress shall have had an opportunity to legislate on the subject.

COLONEL MORROW'S SENTENCE MITIGATED. President in the case of Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, recently tried by court-martial on charges of drunkenness, is embodied in the following general order issued by the War Department to-day: "The pro ceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Licutenant-Colonei A. P. Morrow, 6th Regiment of Cavalry, are ap. proved. The members of the Court having un recommended that clemency be exercised, in considera tion of the honorable service record of the accused and extenuating circumstances, in which recommendation the extenuating circumstances, in which recommendation the Lieutenant-General of the Army joins because of gallant and meritorious services during the war, in the performance of which Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow was wounded, the sentence is mitigated to a suspension from rank and command, with forfeiture of one-half pay for the period of one-year and a reduction of the accused in linear rank to the foot of the list of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, so that he shall hereafter take rank in that arm of the service next below Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Tilford. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

CHARGES AGAINST LIEUTENANT SEBREE. Washington, Nov. 16.—Charges have been preferred against Lieutenaut Daniel Sebree, lately in command of the United States ship Pinta, of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of his duty at the time of the collision of the Pinta with the brig Taily Ho, and he has been ordered to appear for trial a fore the court martial of which Commodore Young is realdent, nowin session in Boston.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 16 .- Major-General W. S. Hancock, in his annual report of the operations of the military division of the Atlantic, strongly advocates the annual encampment of troops, as imparting valuable knowledge to the soldier of the fatigues of march, hardships of camp life and the requirements of field opera-He does not think the light batteries are fulfilling a useful purpose as at present located, and recommends the establishment of a light artillery school. Progress in the post schools has not been satisfactory. General Hancock expresses his intention of selecting a post in the department of the East, where it will be practicable to construct the necessary facilities for holding the annual rifle competitions. In recommending that measures be taken to prevent describen, General Hancock says: "For the faithful soldier the future should be made full of promise, whose fulfilment is guaranteed by the word of law." a useful purpose as at present located, and recommends

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Nov. 16 .- The board appointed

to examine and report upon the various navy yards, of which Commodore Luce is president, will meet at the Navy Department to-morrow for the final consideration of their report prior to its transmission to Congress. Passed Assistant Engineer Jonathan M. Emanuel has been ordered to the Alliance. Ensign Valentine S. Nel son has been detached from the Colorado and ordered to

son has been detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Naval Observatory. Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Kinkaid has been detached from the Alliance.

The United States ship Alert will leave Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., on Saturday, for the Asiatic Station. The United States ship Enterprise arrived at Hong Kong October S, from Singapore. The Juniata and Palos were at Canton, October 10. The Tallapoosa arrived at the Washington Navy Yard this morning. The United States ship Pinta arrived at Norfolk to-day, where she will take in coal and have her compasses adjusted, preparatory to her cruise to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Friday, Nov. 16, 1883. APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.-The President has appointed John M. Langston, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Charge d'Affaires at Santo Domingo. AWARDS AGAINST THE USITED STATES .- The French and American Claims Commission allowed several smal

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS AND TALLOW.-The value of

the exports of provisions and tallow for the twelve months ended October 31, 1883, was \$98,333,611, against \$85,795,043 for the previous twelve months. THE CHARGE AGAINST PENSION ATTORNEYS .- The Grand Jury is now considering the charges of fraudulent practices by pension attorneys of this city. Commissioner Dudley, of the Pension Bureau was examined by the jury to-day.

SILVER FOR DIMES.-A special purchase of 50,000 ounces of silver bullion has been made by the Treasury Department. It is to be used in coining a sufficient num-ber of dimes to supply an unusual demand for the coin which is being made on the Philadelphia Mint.

RINDERPEST AT BRESLAU.-United States Consul Dithman reports to the Secretary of State from Breslau that several cases of rinderpost, or cattic plague, have appeared in that city, and in consequence thereof the president of the administrative district has issued an order directing a rigid official control over cattle in the city and in the surrounding villages.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.-The National Union League has postponed the proposed meeting at Atlanta, Ga., and General James S. Negley, the president, has called a meeting at the Ebbitt House in Washington on December 12. As the Republican National Committee meets at the same time and place this will be a notable gathering of official and non-official representatives of the Republican party.

A SHORT CABINET SESSION .- All the members of the A Short Cabinet Session.—All the memoers of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day except Secretary Folger. The session was short, and was devoted mainly to the consideration of topics to be embodied in the President's annual message to Congress. A renewal of the proposition to allow the publication of the annual reports of Cabinet officers in advance of the President's message was acted on adversely.

KIRK ELECTED BY TWO FOTES.

THE CONTEST IN THE HID DISTRICT SETTLED. The only real excitement that has arisen since the Boart of Canvassers began its work was created yesterday by the canvass of the votes for Alderman in the Hd Assembly District. There were only two candidates -William P. Kirk (Tammany Hall), and Thomas P. Walsh (County Democracy). The returns at Police Headquarters re-elected Kirk by two votes. Both candidates were represented by counsel. The reason for the great interest felt in the canvass was that Tammany Hall and elected seven Aldermen about whom there was no dispute and the County Demecracy seven, and on the award of the election in the Hd District depended the control of the Democratic members. Whichever faction has the majority is likely to organize the new Board, and as the president of the Board is a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, this is a prize worth strug-

The returns from the XIIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Assembly Districts were canvassed without incident, except that John Hardy, who appeared for Edward Bineks, Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the XVth District, demanded that 51 defective votes be counted for him. The vote as canvassed, with three election districts not officially announced, because the inspectors these districts did not technically comply with the law n writing out the number of votes each candidate reived, elects James F. Higgins, the County Democracy andidate, by 40 votes.

There were no objections to the canvass of the first six lection districts of the 11d Assembly District. The returns made to the Board of Supervisors were blank, but those returned to the County Clerk were correct and these were canvassed. The Eighth Election District was these were canvassed. The Eighth Election District was
the one where the gravest irregularities occurred. Proper
returns were made to Police Hendquarters. The tallysheet slone was sent to the Mayor's office and the poll
book to the Clerk of the Common Council. It was the
inspectors in this district who were arrested for failing to
make proper returns. After a good deal of legal fencing
the inspectors were directed to make out their returns.
These were counted yesterday and gave Kirk 154 and
Walah 85 votes. This was really the deciding district.
It was over an hour before a vote was 'cached, because
of the efforts of the County Democracy members to retard the canvass and, if possible, throw out one or more
votes. In the Twenty-second District the inspectors had
returned the vote as follows: Kirk, 122; Walsh, 150;
Ledwith, 1; scattering, 1. The vote marked as scatterbing was a complete ballot for William P. Kirk for Alderman, and had been, it was claimed, by mistake deposited
in the Assembly box. Supervisor Cochrane moved that
the ballot be canvassed for Kirk, declaring that this was
in accordance with line haw. Various motions were
made, ending with the poil list being sent for. The ballot
was finally counted for Kirk. In the Twentieth Election
District the vote stood, Kirk, 85; Walsh, 150. Jone ballot
was marked defective. The poil list showed that only
was narked defective. The poil list showed that only
set allowed, although it was the ordinary value for Kirk.

After a number of false starts the drivers got the word go" in the third heat, about four o'clock, and dashed hast the judges' stand with Frank a little behind. Frank robs just after passing the wire and Winship kept the lead he had taken and steadily increased it. At the disance stand Winship was seen to be up, but was soon trength down by his driver, Golden, and on the home tredich was again trotting in good form. He came under the time was as follows: First guarter, 3344 half, 197; hire-quarters, 1434; gintle, 2,204.

In the fourth heat Frank and his mate, General O'Ney, and Winship and mate, Bruce, at the word go" passed he string neck and neck, trotting in good form. Hefore the quarter pole was reached, however, Frank broke ugain and Winship took the lead and rapidly gained intil be was sky lengths ahead. At the half pole he still maintained that advantage; on the lower turn Frank closed, but on the home stretch Winship was sgan allead, and rapidly gaining; and as he passed the string Frank was five lengths, bedind, a Time, quarter pole, 33; half, 196, 197; the equarters, 1441; nalle, 2,114; The race, therefore, was declared to be in favor of Winship. A. D. Coykendail was a judge in the place of David Borner, who failed to appear. to failed to appear

THE FOTE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The corrected official returns of the election Westchester County show that the several candidates

received the following votes:

Serritary of Mate. 1883: Controller,

J. B. Carr (Rep.). 9,013 L. Davonport (Rep.). 9,121

L.H. Maynard (Dem.) 9,461 A. C. Chaplu (Dem.). 9,462

T. K. Beecher (Gr.). 81 G. S. Halsey (Gr.). 85

F. Gates (Pro.). 212 S. Merritt (Pro.). 283

Maynard's plurality. 448 Chaplu's plurality. 341 State Treasurer. 1843. Attorney General.
P. T. Sexion (Rep.). 9,130 L. W. Russell (Rep.).
R. A. Maxwell (Leva.) 9,467 D. O'Brien's plurality.
Maxwell's plurality 337 O'Brien's plurality. 162 State Engineer. 1883. Supreme Court Judge. 3. Seymour (Rep.). 9,973. J. Johnson (Rep.). S. Sweet (Denn.). 9,477. W. Bartlett (Denn.). Sweet's plurality. 404. Particit's plurality.

County Judge. 1883 Senator. 1883 N. Mills (Rep.) 9,556 J. W. Hails (Rep.) 9,689 A. H. Ellis (bem.) 9,321 H. C. Nelson (Dem.) 9,687 Mills's plurality. 235 Nelson's plurality. 598 I. N. Mills (Rep.).... M. H. Ellis (Dem.)... Mills's plurality..... | District Attorney | 1883 | Register | 1883 | | 2. T. Lovatt (Rep.) | 8,324 | G. Schluter (Rep.) | 8,097 | | 5. H. Baker (Dem.) | 9,862 | J. O. Miller (Dem.) | 10,441 | | 5. Eaker's plurality | 2,744 | | Baker's plurality.....

plurality of 394 over E. R. Keyes (Dem.); in the Hd District, S. W. Johnson (Dem.), a plurality of 2,127 over W. H. Acker (Gr.); and in the Hid District, J. W. Husted (Rep.), a plurality of 503 over J. Hoag (Dem.) The vote in favor of abolishing contract labor in the prisons was 7,184; against it, 6,166.

TYPHOID FEVER IN YONKERS.

Among the 2,000 persons living on Nodine Hill, Yonkers, there have been five fatal cases of typhoid fever within four weeks. The healthfulness of that part of the city hitherto and its unhealthfulness now gave rise to some anxiety, and led Dr. Browne, the health officer, to investigate the matter. He found that drinking water was obtained from wells which were poisoned by being in too close proximity to vaults, and that this was the cause of the infection. Dr. Benedict, however, holds a different theory. He pronounced the cause to be atmospheric, resulting partiy from neglected garbage, uncleanly turroundings, and the want of proper ventilation. He thinks that the cold weather will destroy the germs. Still adhering to his theory, Dr. Browne has requested the Water Board to place one or two hydrants in conven-lent places on the hill in order to supply the people with pure drinking water. Notine Hill rests on a substratum of rock and its inhabitants are artisans.

A POWERFUL TALISMAN.

A circular is being distributed advertising the medal of the American Humane Society as a universal panacca for ills. Worn on the breast it will save life by land and sea. Thieves will avoid it, beggars will run away from it, and railroad trains will involuntarily shut down brakes and take the back track. The wearer of a medal is empowere, to arrest anybody and everybody, at least so says Dr. Thoma, the president of the society, who thus will be recognized as one of the mightlest authorities living.

WILLIAM PORTER ON TRIAL.

OPENING THE CASE BEFORE JUDGE DAVIS. DID PORTER SHOOT WALSH !- TESTIMONY OF SEV-ERAL WITNESSES.

The trial of William Porter for the murder of John Walsh in "Shang" Draper's liquor shop, No. 466 Sixth-ave., on October 16, soon after 1:30 a.m., was begun in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Justice Noah Davis and a jury. The court-room was crowded. The mother and three sisters of John Walsh sat near the jury, and were dressed in heavy mourning. The sisters wept during most of the testimony. Porter, who appeared self-possessed, sat just behind William F. Howe and at the right of A. H. Hummel, his counsel. Assistant District-Attorney O'Byrne represented the people. Porter was called to the bar and pleaded "not guilty," through his counsel. The whole of the morning session was taken up in securing a jury.

whole of the morning session was taken up in securing a jury.

In opening the case for the people, Mr. O'Byrne said that it would be difficult for him to prove his case, as the most important part of his testimony would depend on those who were the friends of the prisoner, and their character was well known. He reviewed the history of the shooting, and said he intended to prove that no one was in the hallway of the liquor shop when Hope, the bar-keeper, ran out; that Patrick O'Leary a few seconds later saw the prisoner there; that Porter's revolver carried a peculiar cartridge, and that the ball which caused Walsh's death fitted the empty chamber of Porter's weapon; and that Porter exclaimed to Detective-

Walsh's death fitted the empty chamber of Porter's weapon; and that Porter exclaimed to Detective-Sergeant Hickey, "I did not do the shooting," before he had been accused of it.

The first witness was Henry Hope, age about nineteen, the bar-keeper in Draper's place. He testified that Irving entered at the side door leading from the hallway, and fired toward the group of men at the bar. These were William Vosburg, Patrick O'Leary, Michael Fay and John Walsh. Walsh ran behind the ice-box, and so the witness supposed that the shot was fired at Walsh. The witness then ran out through the hallway (the front door was locked) to Kane's oyster place next door, and informed Draper. He saw no one in the

and informed Draper. He saw no one in the when he went out.

O'Byrne presented an elaborate wooden

door, and informed Draper. He saw no one in the hall when he went out.

Mr. O'Byrne presented an elaborate wooden model of the liquor shop, showing the bar-room and the billiard-room in the rear, in which Walsh and Irving were found dead. Hope identified two builet-holes in a part of the partition between the two rooms, a section of which was shown.

Patrick O'Leary, of Erie, Penn., testified that he ran out of the room through the hallway just after Hope went out. He saw a man with a black monstache standing in the hallway. The witness passed out and saw Detective-Sergeant Hickey, and then, en turning around, he saw the man with the black mustache standing in the hallway. He called Hickey's attention to him and asked him to arrest him. This was done. O'Leary identified Porter as the man arrested. The witness could not tell how long it was after Hope went out before he himself passed through the hall; it was not long, however.

Joseph F. Stager, a district messenger boy, stated that he heard the shooting and looked into the hallway, but he saw no one there.

Detective-Sergeant Thomas Hickey was in Kane's oyster place and ran out. He met O'Leary outside, who called his attention to Porter, whom he knew. The witness approached Porter and said: "Where are you going, Billy?" Porter replied: "You are not going to make any more trouble for me, Hickey. I did not do the shooting." The witness then arrested the prisoner.

Captain Williams identified the pistol which was found in Walsh's right hand, and the one discovered behind a barrel in the billiard-room, which belonged to Irving. He also identified the buillets. Roundsman Adam A. Cross testified that he and Hickey searched Porter and found on him a revolver. On November S, by the order of the District-Attorney, the witness had had the casing through which two bullets had passed taken down, and had found behind it two bullets. These he identified. Officers Price and McCool testified to their presence after the shooting. The case was adjourned until Monday at 10:30 a.

and placed on a liquid console which was been considered to the street of the street o

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

There is no change in the strikes of the carpet weavers, spinners, etc., employed by E. S. Higgins & Co. A union of dye-house men and printers was formed which seat three delegates to the Central Executive Committee. A meeting was held yesterday at Wendell's Assembly Rooms. At the head-quarters of the Executive Committee at No. 648 Eighth-ave, communications were received from the carpet weavers in Philadelphia, Yorkers, Tompkinsville, Coun., and Worcester, Mass., offering sympathy and financial aid. It is asserted that the wages at all these places are higher than those paid by Higgins & Co., and the strikers deny that Higgins & Co. pay higher wages than other manufacturers.

Higgins & Co. pay higher wages than other mannfacturers.

The striking cigar-box makers are still confident
of success. Yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee net and distributed funds to such
of the strikers as were in peed. The strikers say
that they have assurances from several of the manmiacturers that they will take their men back on
Monday. The large manufacturers assert that they
can hold out until their green hands become
sufficiently expert to attend to their business.

The Bakers' Protective Union is making active
preparations for a strike, a canvass of the bakers
is going on and every effort is being made to get all
the bakers into the union. A strike fund is being
accumulated;

the bakers into the union. A strike fund is being accumulated:

The strike in the shop of Jeans & Taylor continues, and work on their jobs is at a standstill. Several other large employing carpenters have given notice that they will reduce wages after to-day. If they do so, it is said that a strike of all the building trades will be ordered on Monday.

A regular meeting of the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Unions was held hat night at No. 10 Stanton-st., Kenneth McKenzie presiding. Reports as to the state of trade were received from the delegates of the different Unions. Mr. Strass called attention to the necessity of making a test case under the apprenticeship laws passed on May 6, 1881. After considerable discussion the matter was laid over until next week.

STABBING THE WRONG PERSON.

Anton Vergicant, age thirteen, an Italian boy who lives at No. 91 Mulberry-st., while passing along Mulberry-st., near Canal yesterday afternoon, was set upon by a crowd of boys. He sought to escape from the heedlums by running into an adjacent alleyway. His assailants threw at him some unfinished chairs that stood opposite the furniture warehouse of Hayward Brothers. William Hanson, a porter in the employ of the firm, who resides at warehense of Hayward Brothers. William Hanson, a porter in the employ of the firm, who resides at No. 356 East Fifty-ninth-st., was in the act of carrying the chairs out of the warehouse, when Vergicant stabbed him with a large bladed knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Hanson was conveyed to the New York Hospital. The boy was taken to the Tombs Police Court in the afternoon, where he stated that he supposed that Hanson had been one of his persecutors. He was remanded to await the physician's certificate as to the nature of the wound inflicted.

TO BE THE MOST UNHAPPY MEN IN COREA. Min Yong Ik and the other members of the Corean Embassy will leave the Victoria Hotel to-day or Monday and take up their quarters on the Trenton, which is now lying off the Battery. It is not yet decided when the vessel will sail, as several little repairs will have to be made and emergencies antic-

ipated before she starts on a three years' cruise. The Coreans have purchased a full set of agricultural implements, plough, harrow, drill, reaper and thresher, which will be forwarded by another steamer, with other implements and inventions given by merchants. The Trenton expects to stop two days at Marseilles, and the Coreans will make a trip to Paris. They will also touch at some port in India. Ensign Foulk says that the foreigners talk pathetically of relinquishing chairs and tables and going back to sit on the floor and eat with chopsticks. They expect to be "the most unhappy men in Corea."

LIQUOR DEALERS DISCONCERTED. IMPRISONED FOR VIOLATING THE LAW. JUDGE COWING'S SURPRISE-REFUSING TO ACCEPT

FINES—BAIL FORFEITED.

Well-dressed liquor dealers who were under indictment but were out on bail crowded Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Fifty-five cases of violation of the Excise laws were on the calendar. Besides the liquor dealers many well-known lawyers and prominent politicians were in the court room. The first case was not finished before the faces of the liquor sellers and their friends assumed a despondent expression. Assistant District-Attorney Brady announced that no cases would be postponed. Every case on the calendar must be tried unless a plea of guilty was entered. Judge Cowing said that he would grant no adjournments without the consent of the District-Attorney. FINES-BAIL FORFEITED.

entered. Judge Cowing said that he would grant no adjournments without the consent of the District-Attorney.

Jeremiah A. Murphy, jr., of No. 25 Oliver-st., was called on to piead to an indictment. His counsel had consulted Mr. Brady and was informed that if as his client's offence was his first one he would probably have to pay only a fine of \$10. Murphy accordingly pleaded gailty. Judge Cowing then said that he was tired of the farce of inflicting light sentences that were not regarded by the liquor dealers. They were content, he said, to pay a small fine and then renew the offence. He was determined hereafter to see that such penalties were enforced as would cause the law to be obeyed as much as other laws were. There was no reason why the Excise law should not be strictly enforced. Hereafter, he concluded, he would not be content with inflicting fines, but would impose a sentence of imprisonment. He preceded to sentence Murphy to thirty days' imprisonment. The counsel for the defendant then told of the understanding with Mr. Brady, and Murphy was allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty and the sentence was revoked. A plea of not guilty was then entered. Ex-Alderman Murphy, the father of the defendant was in, the court-room and was startled by the severity of the sentence that was first imposed. He said that his son's license had been applied for and was about to be issued when he was arrested.

Billy "McGlory, the keeper of a notorious resort in Hester-st., was then called on to plead. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was ordered, but Colonel Spencer, his counsel, read a letter from Professor Doremus. The latter will be a witness for the defence and will attempt to prove the non-intoxicating quality of the liquors dealt out by McGlory's barkeeper. Mr. Doremus being absent from the city on a lecturing tour, the case was adjourned with the consent of the Assistant District-Attorney.

James Conway, of No. 182 Hester-st., pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Cowing to saxty

journed with the consent of the Assistant District-Attorney.

James Conway, of No. 182 Hester-st., pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Cowing to sixty days' imprisonment in the city prison and John Brady, of No. 217 Mott-st., and Joseph Elierbrock, of No. 18 Delancey-st., who also pleaded guilty were each sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. or No. 18 Defancey-st., who also pleaded guitty were each sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. By the time these sentences were imposed the news of the decision of the Judge had spread to the corridors and aroused the greatest excitement among the many friends of the liquor dealers gathered outside. Inside the court-room the commel labored with unusual energy to save their clients from imprisonment. Every device was resorted to but several convictions were had. The result of Judge Cowing's action was seen when other cases were called. Several of the defendants failed to answer and their bonds declared to be forfeited. The Court adjourned with a large number of cases still on the calendar.

Daniel Strosser, of No. 456 Greenwich-st., William Stiner, of No. 339 Eighth-st, and Edward Burtsell, of No. 288 Ninth-ave., who pleaded guilty of selling liquor to minors, were sentenced to pay fines of \$25 each.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

Lieutenant Zalinski, of the 5th U.S. Artillery, conducting experiments with heavy ordnance at Fort Hamilton, has extended a general invitation to all National Guard officers who may desire to witness them. He is of the opinion that as this is the very first service the National Guard would be required to perform, if called into service, a little experience would be of the greatest advantage.

MARRIED AFTER AN HOUR'S COURTSHIP. Max Metzer came to this country from Germany about a year ago and after a while settled in You-kers, where he commenced business as a barber, Max Metzer came to this country from Germany about a year ago and after a while settled in Yonkers, where he commenced business as a barber. Previous to leaving Germany he became acquainted with Rosa Warz, who claims that he induced her to come after him, by saying to her that if she would come to this country he would marry her. Recently he sent her his address and she started for Yonkers, where she arrived entirely ignorant of the English language. She was conducted by a policoman to Henry Fleck, to whom she told her story, and the young barber was sought for and found. He at once denied having made any promise of marriage, and advised her to get a situation as a servant. While she was sitting on a board near Fleck's saloon, thinking what she should do under the circumstances, Edward Nodine, who resides some distance from the business centre of Youkers, came along in a wagon. He saw the young woman and took a fancy to her, but, not being able to speak a word of German, nor she of English, they were unable to make themselves understood. The girl sent across the street for Mr. Fleck to come and act as interpreter, and in a few moments they became engaged, and in the course of an hour they were married and started together for their home.

DEPARTURE OF SIR LYON PLAYFAIR.

Sir Lyon Playfair, late Deputy Speaker of the English House of Commons, who has been some months in this country, sails for England by the Germania to-day. Sir Lyon was chairman of committee during the obstruction scenes in Parliament, and won general approval by his tact and moderation. His visit here has been entirely private. He said to a Tribune reporter that he had been studying some American institutions, chiefly with regard to elections. He is an ardent supporter of Mr. Gladstone, but he declined to commit himself regarding any future policy of the Government, except to say that there is no immediate prospect of any concession to Home Rule, though some measure for a fuller recognition of municipal rights might be conceded. There is a growing feeling in the House that larger concessions must be made to the Irish party, and there is a disposition to make them, if only they might be regarded as a voluntary effort at pacification, and not as wrested from the Government by intimidation. DEPARTURE OF SIR LYON PLAYFAIR. Government by intimidation,

HOW MAMOU WENT DOWN BEFORE BIBBY.

Edward Bibby met a man calling himself Mamou in a Greco-Roman-Richard K. Fox wrestlingmatch at Irving Hall last night. The galleries were well patronized but the floor of the hall was not more than half filled. Mamou is a suppositious Frenchman, born probably in Ireland of Irish parents. He is built on the plan of a house with a bay window, and it needed but a glance, as he stood beside Bibby on the platform, to see that he had about as much show of throwing his antagonist as of becoming President. He was a large man of considerable muscle, and it was expected that he might bold out for some time. Bibby, tall, powerful and well Bob, a beard raiser."—[Pailadelphia Cail.

made, a mass of hardened flesh and muscle, seemed able to throw anybody or anything.

Time was called and the two half-naked men caught each other by the head. They tugged and strained for a minute and then Mamou throwing his great weight on Bibby, sent him to the floor. But before Bibby had fairly touched the boards he had Mamou on his side and was endeavoring to turn him over so as to touch his shoulders. They squirmed and wriggled and twisted and flopped around the stage for about two minutes more, Bibby trying to get Mamou's shoulders down, and Mamou devoting all his strength to resisting. Then Bibby stood Mamou fairly on his head and tried to turn him over that way. Not succeeding he caught his antagonist with a strong grip and forced him down on his back, getting the first fall in four minutes.

The second bout lasted one minute, and consisted simply in Bibby throwing his antagonist down on his side and then turning him over on his back. each other by the head. They tugged and strained for a

OBITUARY.

REAR-ADMIRAL TRENCHARD.

The funeral of Rear-Admiral Stephen Decatur Trenchard, who died at his home in this city on Thursday night, will take place at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in West Forty-sixth-st., on Monday morning. The pallbearers will be Admiral Le Roy, Commodore Ronckendorf, Captain Wiltze, and Medical Director Martin, all of the Navy, and four members of the Loyal Legion, of which organization Admiral Trenchard was one of the earliest members. The burial will take place at the cemetery of St. James the Less, in Philadelphia, where the body of the Admiral will be placed at rest beside that of his wife,

The death of Admiral Trenchard ends a career of inusual activity and usefulness. From 1834, when, at the age of sixteen, he received his appointment as mid-shipman, to 1880, when he was retired, having reached the age of sixty-two, he was almost continually employed. Of the forty-five years of his active service, twenty-eight years were spent on sea duty. The records of the Navy show only one other officer with more sea ser-vice to his credit. Admiral Trenchard was the son of Captain Edward Trenchard, one of Commodore Chauncey's commanders in the War of 1812. He was born in Brooklyn in 1818. His father named him Stephen Decatur, after the great commodore, under whose flag the elder Trenchard had sailed in the Mediterranean, and who was a life-long friend. On receiving his commission Stephen Decatur Trenchard reported for duty on board the receiving ship at the Navy Yard, where there was an inciplent naval school. Subsequently he was ordered to Philadelphia where the experiment of a Naval Academy was being tried. In 1840 he became passed-midshipman' and in that capacity he served on the ship Prebie in the West Indian Squadron; on the sloop of war Fairfield in the Mediterranean Squadron, and on the Coast Survey. He was promoted to be a lieutenaut in 1847, and he served on the schooner Nautilus until 1848. when he went on the Saratoga to Mexico. He arrived there too late, however, to take an active part in the war. He then served on the sloop Albany, of the Home Squadron; on the receiving ship at Philadelphia, on the Coast Survey, and on the Powhatan on the Asiatic Station. While serving on the Coast Survey in 1846, Midshipman Trenchard was attached to the brig Washington, and vas one of her officers when she went down in a storm off Hatteras, and the captain and ten of the crew were While serving as lieutenant in Asiatic Squadron, Trenchard was flag-lieutenant to Commodore Tattnall, and at the battle of the Peiho River accompanied his com-mander when he visited the English Admiral. On

proverbial, "Bloo1 is thicker than water." On the breaking out of the Civil War Lieutenant Trenchard was promoted to be commander and placed in command of the cruiser and supply steamer Rhode Island. On December 29 the Rhode Island attempted to tow the Monitor from the Washington Navy Yard Beaufort, N. C. The night after she left shington a severe storm sprang up, and to Beau. Washington to Beaufort, N. C. The night after she left Washington a severe storm sprang up, and the Monitor foundered off Hatterns. About half her officers and orew went down with her. The others were picked up by the Rhode Island, Commander Trenchard personally directing the efforts to rescue them. Commander Trenchard was actively engaged in carrying supplies to the blockading fleet, was prosent at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and was once sent to the West Indies to look for the Alabama and Sumpter. The war over, he was made a captain, and appointed Light-House Inspector. Subsequently he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after that he commanded the Lancaster, then flagship of the South American Squadron. In 1871 he became a Commodore, and, while he held that rank, he served on the Naval Examining Board and on Light House duty. He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in 1875 and served on special duty in San Francisco, and then as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron. While serving in the latter capacity he had under him the largest fleet that has been assembled since the Civil War, having twenty-four vessels in his command. From 1870 to 1880 Admiral Tranchard served on the Examining Board at Washington, and in 1880 he was retired. Shoot hen he has been living in this city. He was a conscientions Christian, and a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Ahong the reflex of his sea service which Admiral Tranchard nerve of Gioucester, Mass. Admiral Trenchard leaves one son. His wife, who has been dead several years, was the daughter of Captain John M. Barclay, of the Army.

this occasion he was slightly wounded, which drew from

Commodore Tattnall the remark, which has since become

THE REV. DR. BENJAMIN LABAREE,

Boston, Nov. 16 .- The Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., LL.D., died at Walpole, N. H., yesterday, aga eighty-two. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828, and from Andover Theological Seminary in the class with Professor Park and the Rev. Dr. William class with Professor Park and the Rev. Dr. William Adams. He was for some time president and Professor of Ancient Languages in Jackson College, Tennessee, and secretary of the Education Society, New-York City. He was afterward president of Middlebury College for twenty-six years. After his retirement from Middlebury College, and during the ill-health of President Smith, of Dartmouth College, he delivered lectures on Moral Philosophy and International Law before the Sculor Class. He leaves a widow and two soms—one of them, Benjamin, 9 missionary in Persia since 1861.

THE STRIKING COMPOSITORS.

A simultaneous demand was made yesterday morning by the printers in the offices of all the afternoon papers for an advance in pay to 40 cents a thousand ems. The rate heretofore has been 35 cents. In the office of The News the demand was granted without the men leaving the office. In The Telegram office also there was no delay in agreeing to pay the advance. When the demand was made on the publisher of The Commercial Advertiser he refused to grant it, and the men left the office. After a vain effort to get new men he sent to the office Union and agreed to pay the higher rate, provided the other evening papers did the same, and the men returned to their cases. At The Graphic office the demand was compiled with after a short strike. Two of the afterneon papers made a determined stand against the Union. These were The Evening Post and The Mult and Erpress. At were The Evening Post and The Mail and Express. At the office of The Mail and Express it was stated that only ten men out of thirty employed left work and their places were easily filled by the employment of outside compositors. The editions of that paper came out on time and showed no evidences of a strike. At The Post office the men left work in a body at 8:30 when the demand was made and refused. An advertisement was immediately posted on the bulletin board calling for compositors. A few were secured and the fourth edition was published. Mr. 8t. John, the publisher of The Post, said that the publication of the paper would be suspended for a while before he would accede to the demands of the Union.

With the order he would access to the advance was made on the Courrier des Elats Unis. It surrendered at once and the men aid not leave their cases. A committee of the Union will wait on The Journal of Commerce to-day. It is said that a demand will be made on The German News this afternoon for an advance from 42 to 45 cents. It is a Union office and no difficulty is anticipated. The German Herald and Gazette printers will be ordered to strike to-day unless the Union price of 52 cents is paid.

NO MYSTERY TO HIM.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A stubbed farmer, who had come to market with a load of potatoes, entered a restaurant near the Central Market and called for a dozen oysters on the half-shell. A couple of jokers happened to be in the place, and, while one attracted the farmer's attention for a moment, the other dropped a builet into one of the oyster shells. The man guiped down one after another, until he got the one with the builet in his mouth. Calmly and quietly he place at the load with his teeth—calmly and quietly he removed it from his mouth and turned to the light.

"By George: but it's a builet!" cried one of the men.

en. "Probably shot into the oyster to kill him," added the

"Well, that is a mystery!" said the man behind the counter.

"Gordemen, that's no mystery to me," replied the farmer, as he deposited the ball in his vest-pocket. "At the battle of Fair Oaks, over twenty years ago, I was lib in the leg by that very bullet. It's been a long time working up, but she's here at last, and I'll have it hung to my watch chain if it costs \$5."

THE QUEEN'S JESTER.

W. F. Wallett, the Queen's jester, has just celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. Making jokes for the Queen must be conducted to longevity. If his jest are anything like those that appear in the English could weekiles, it is a marvel that Her Majesty has not "climbed the golden star," as Tennyson (i) says, long ago; but perhaps she also employs a man to listen to her jester's jokes. Or the latter may thoughtfully explain each jest with a diagram.

"Is it a fact," asked Gilhooley of Gus do Smith,
"that you recently inherited \$50,000?" "Firty thousand!" said Gus, "why I have just inherited \$100,000.
A cool \$100,000." "Well, then," said Gilhooley, "whas
are you looking so blue about!" "Ah, Gilhooley," repiled Gus, "I feel a blamed sight bluer than I look
"Why so!" "Because, before I received this money I
had to pay cush for everything I purchased. Now my
credit is so good I can buy anything I want without money. I don't need this money, and that's what troubles
me."—[Texas Sittings.

(Callow recent) the form looking class stroking.